PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1908.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME

A GREAT NATIONAL' INSTITUTION LOCATED AT MARION.

There Are Three Hundred Acres in the Tract of Land on Which the Buildings Stand.

COMFORT FOR THE OLD VETERAN

EVERYTHING HAS BEEN ARRANGED TO MAKE HIS LIFE EASY.

George W. Steele Largely Responsible for Establishing the Home in the Pretty Indiana City.

large inteurban cars of the Union Traction | gramme is always well selected and is likely Company of Indiana as it speeds its way to please even the most critical ear. On south-bound on Home avenue, in the city | warm summer evenings hundreds of visitof Marion, the traveler notices, as he ap- ors throng the grounds, filling the seats be able to define or to understand as used, proaches Thirty-fourth street, standing out | that surround the band stand circle, loungprominently the beautiful stone arched ing on rustic settees, sitting in vehicles words. And the same person in conversagateway guarding the entrance to the Na- crowding the driveways about the circle, or | tion and writing will command not fewer tional Home for Disabled Volunteer Sol- occupying the balconies of the barracks than 15,000 to 20,000, and can add 5,000 to diers-a home the government has expend- and halls. The concert lasts from 8 until 10,000 to these numbers if he be literarily ined thousands of dollars to establish and 9. The closing number of these concerts clined. The plain people, as Lincoln liked beautify, to make it appropriate and com- is always the same and as the first strains to call them, use or read understandingly fortable for the boys who wore the blue of "America" are wafted out on the still from 8,000 to 10,000 words according to their during the troublesome days of the sixties. evening air the crowd rises as of one ac- general intelligence and conversational The heavy iron gates that swing from these | cord and stands in silence through the en- power, while a person who cannot read, stone pillars open every morning at 5 tire number. As the last strains of the but who has a good degree of native menthe grounds, some to spend the day with friends and loved ones, some to visit the whom the beauty and grandeur of the place has an ever-growing fascination, return again and again to spend a pleasant hour within its confines. Whatever may be the visitor's purpose in coming, he always reteous treatment at the hands of the veterans, and especially the veteran guides, who are good-natured and talkative and who take great delight in showing every place of interest and explaining everything in detail. The visitor need ask no questions, for the guides have had years of experience in showing curious people about the grounds until they seem to anticipate questions and answer them without the

THREE HUNDRED ACRES.

The tract of land on which the home stands contains 300 acres. The home was established here through an act of the Fifty-first Congress and the earnest efforts of Col. George W. Steele, of Marion. Much of the tract is covered by the natural forest and affords a beautiful, shady grove, the delight of the veterans and visitors during the summer season. Ample quarters have been provided for the soldiers and officers in the large brick structures which adorn the grounds. Beautiful gravel driveways and cement walks wind their way through the place, among sweet-scented flower gardens and cool, refreshing fountains. Nature has been most ably assisted by skillful and willing hands in making this a veritable Eden for the boys who faced the perils of a civil war in the defense of the flag they loved. And here they gather from all parts of the United States; robbed of friends and home ties; broken in health by days and nights of exposure on battlefields; grown in years until the ambitions of youth no longer prompt them to continue the struggle for existence, they gather here to spend the closing years of life surrounded by comrades who live in the same historic past.

The barracks, as they are called, are the sleeping and living quarters for the soldiers. They are thirteen in number, and are all built on the same general plan, each made to accommodate one hundred men. Owing to the great demand for admission each barrack has at times been made to shelter nearly twice this number. The wards or comfortable bed, a chair and a locker, into which he stows his belongings. It is to this apartment that he comes each night at half past 8 to answer roll call, and at 9, when the bugler sounds taps and the lights are turned out, he lies down to sleep and pleas-

ant dreams. BACK FROM DREAMLAND.

At 5 o'clock reveille is sounded and the veteran comes back from dreamland. The morning toilet is made, and, with uniforms neatly brushed and shoes polished, they make their way at 6 o'clock to the mess hall, and another day begins. Extreme cleanliness and order characterize the barracks, and the veterans surely have every reason to be thankful for the home thus afforded them. The fourteenth barrack is now being built. This will be known as the "Old Men's Barrack," and will accommodate three hundred men. In addition to the conveniences offered by the other barracks. this one will have its own mess hall, so that the occupants need not leave the building if they do not care to do so.

The present mess hall is located in the large court just next the barracks, and here the veterans gather three times each day with a regularity that characterizes military rule. A well-organized army of waiters and cooks serve the hungry multitude with such ease and dispatch that the entire one thousand, for that is the capacity of the dining hall, are served and the meal eaten within the hour allotted.

The hospital barracks is located to the east of Steele Circle, and will accommodate 225 persons. Here, under the direction of skilled physicians and surgeons and the care of a corps of women nurses, the veterans are given every attention that the most modern hospital can afford. At present over two hundred soldiers are within these hospital walls, some who have but recently entered, some who have been there for years. In order to shorten and brighten the weary hours of waiting, flowers from the Home greenhouse are distributed among the sick twice each week, and stories are lead from papers, books and magazines.

THEIR SPIRITUAL WELFARE. The government has also provided for the spiritual welfare of the soldier. A large and beautiful chapel has been erected, and both Catholic and Protestant ministers are employed and services are conducted here every Sunday morning and evening. A modern theater with a seating capacity of 600, has recently been opened for use and some of the best plays that can be presented to the theater-going public are seen here by the veterans free of charge. Lectures, concerts and entertainments of all kinds suitable to the soldiers' taste are presented from this stage and it's all free to the occupants of the home. A well-seected library is maintained and in justice



THE GREAT DINING HALL OF THE HOME

tertainment offered the soldier is the band respect. As regards ideas and ability to concert given three afternoons and evenings Seated in the front vestibule of one of the of each week by the Home Band. The pro-

> start for their homes and the bugier sounds | Lastly, a person who has not the use of a Just back in the grove, away from the activity and throng of the daily routine of life, sheltered from the sunshine and rain by the giant forest trees and sung to repose by the rippling waters of the Mississinewa as it passes this City of the

Dead, are the graves of the Nation's heroes who have answered the last roll call and who await the call of the Great Bugler sounding the reveille, the beginning of the better day. The personnel of the officers of the home is as follows:: Colonel George W. Steele, local manager; Captain Justin H. Chapman, governor; J. Q. Adams, treasurer; Captain J. W. Sanderson, quartermaster; Miller, first assistant surgeon; Dr. O. M

THE WORDS YOU KNOW.

Davis, second assistant surgeon; Dr. J. A.

E. Meyers, chaplain; Rev. F. C. Wiechman,

Matteson, third assistant surgeon; Rev. D.

Conclusion Quite Different from that Ordinarily Made.

There often appears in print which reads somewhat like this: An ordinary man will say everything that any oc-400 or 500, reserving the remainder for the emergency of an idea out of his usual line

In accordance with this is a statement once made by a speaker at an educational this room will not use more than 600 or 700 words." And he added that an ignorant man would use not more than 300 or 400. Some years ago a writer in the Chautauqua "It is estimated that an English farmhand has a vocabulary limited to 300 words. An American workman who reads the newspapers may command from 700 to 1,000 words. Five thousand is a large number, even for an educated reader or speaker." This is a step forward, yet it still seems a far cry to Shakspeare's vocabulary of 15,000 words, or even to Milton's

Anyone may, with a little trouble, estimate the number of words whose meanings Of the writer's vocabulary an estimate was made in this way: An abridged dictionary was used because almost all unusual words would thereby be at once eliminated. Under each letter of the allected at random and counted. A separate record was kept of primitive and derivative words. That is, among the former was put measure; among the latter, measurable, measurableness, measurably, measured, measureless, measurement, measurer, unmeasurable and unmeasured. Compound words, whose meanings were clearly indicated by their component, were omitted; as, clockword, draft-horse, hard-earned. Counting in this way an average of twenty primitive and thirty-five derivative words was found on each page. This would make, there being 814 pages of vocabulary in the dictionary, a total of 16,240 of the former and 28,490 of the latter, or almost

Next was taken a page in each letter and on it were counted the words which it seemed any person of average intelligence would be able to use and understand. On twenty-four pages there were 268 primitive words and 221 derivative, or nearly 9,000 in all of the former and more than 7,000 of the latter. And lastly was made a count of very common words, such as even a poorly educated person could hardly escape knowing, and they were found to number 5,700 primitive and 3,200 derivative. No proper names were included in any of the countings. It would therefore seem to follow, if what we are told of the vocabularies of Shakspeare and Milton be cor-

to the soldier body be it said is well patron- did the former, and one whose school opportunities have been quite limited is capa-One of the most enjoyable forms of en- ble of walking beside the latter in this express them, however, the difference may be world wide.

> The foregoing facts seem to warrant these general conclusions: Every well-read person of fair ability and education will nearly or quite, perhaps more, than 50,000 least 3,000 words is an ignoramus, who will find difficulty in expressing his thoughts, if indeed he has any to express.

EIGHTY-THREE CEMETERIES.

Total of 346,202 Soldiers Buried in Them, 151,710 Being Unknown.

An exchange notes that there are eighty-346,202 burials up to June 30, 1902, distributed as follows:

Alexandria, La., 1.310; Alexandria, Va.,

3,543; Andersonville, Ga., 13,717; Annapolis,

Md., 2,498; Antietam, Md., 4,742; Arlington, Va., 18,962; Balls Bluff, Va., 25; Barrancas, Fla., 1,590; Baton Rouge, La., 3,071; Battle Ground, D. C., 43; Beaufort, S. C., 9,379; Camp Butler, Ill., 1,368; Camp Nelson, 3,648; Cave Hill, Ky., 4,198; Chalmette, La., 12,827; Chattanooga, Tenn., 13,352; City Point, Va., 5,159; Cold Harbor, Va., 1,962; Corinth, Miss., 5,730; Crown Hill, Ind., 712 Culpeper, Va., 1,374; Custer Battlefield, Mont., 1,221; Cypress Hills, N. Y., 6,123; Danville, Ky., 357; Danville, Va., 1,320; Fayetteville, Ark., 1.241; Finns Point, N. 2,651; Florence, S. C., 3,017; Fort Donelson, Tenn., 672; Fort Gibson, Ind., Ter., 2,-461; Fort Harrison, Va., 817; Fort Leavenworth, Kan., 3,243; Fort McPherson, Neb. 824; Fort Scott, Kan., 751; Fort Smith, Ark., Fredericksburg, Va., 15,305; Gettys-Pa., 3,635; Glendale, Va., 1,207; Graf-W. Va., 1,263; Hampton, Va., 8,710; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., 11,933; Jefferson City, Mc., 802; Keokuk, Ia., 749; Knoxville, Tenn., 3,311; Lebanon, Ky., 873; Lexington, Ky., 952; Little Rock, Ark., 5,791; Loudoun Md., 3,080; Marietta, Ga., 10,311; Mem-Tenn., 14,058; Mexico City, Mexico Mill Springs, Ky., 718; Mobile, Ala. 1,053; Mound City, Ill., 5,333; Nashville Tenn., 16,656; Natchez, Miss., 3,186; New Al-Ind., 2,941; Newberne, N. C., 3,339 Philadelphia, Pa., 2,696; Poplar Grove, Va. 6,211; Fort Hudson, La., 3,837; Quincy, Ill. Raleigh, N. C., 1,210; Richmond, Ill., Rock Island, 12,145; San Antonio, Francisco, Cal., 3,897; Santa Fe, N. M., 748 Seven Pines, Va., 1,387; Shiloh, Tenn., 3,613 Mo., 1,727; St. Augustine, Fla., 1,471; Staun-Va., 763; Stone River, Tenn., 6,151 Vicksburg, Miss., 16,794; Wilmington, N. C. 2,312; Winchester, Va., 4,487; Woodlawn, N 3,675; Yorktown, Va., 2,187; total

erates, mainly in national cemeteries at Camp Butler, Cypress Hills, Finns Point, Fort Smith, Hampton, Jefferson Barracks and Woodlawn. They are not confined to the soldiers of the war of 1861-65. Soldiers buried in these cemeteries, but not many, and the regular army since the war has near army posts and what was once the frontier, where sanguinary contests with the Indians were numerous in the years following the great civil war.

The number of "unknown" makes up a large fraction of the total of burials represented by 151,710, against 194,492 of those the headstones. It will be seen that the cemetery at Arlington contains the largest number of graves, 18,962, of which 4,611 are unknown. The Vicksburg Cemetery con-tains 16,971, 12,762 being unknown; Nash-Tenn., 16,656, with 4,711 unknown; Fredericksburg, 15,305, with 12,801 unknown. This last contains the largest proportion of unknown graves of any of the large cemeteries. The dead of the Spottsylvania and Wilderness battlefields lie buried there.

Danger Ahead.

Philadelphia Ledger.

"No." said the Conservative Citizen, "I'm not swayed by prejudice, but I do shudder when I think what will happen to this country if women are ever allowed to vote and become really interested in politics.' "What's the matter? Think they'd neglect their home duties?" "No, it isn't that. I suppose they'd take good care of their homes and bables-if there are any babies in these progressive

days-but it isn't that. "Afraid they wouldn't vote as intelli-"No. I don't see how they could make any more blunders in that line than we do. When I think of the chumps that I, with into office, I don't feel competent to criticise

other voters, present or prospective." "Well, what are you afraid of?" elections. Just suppose that in the course of an excited political discussion Mrs. Brown should say to Mrs. Jones, 'I'll bet you a hat that Mrs. Robinson will be snowed under!' It's bad enough when a man bets a hat-or even when he bets half a dozen hats. There's some limit to the cost. But if women get to betting hats. rect, that a person of average education why, sir, the country will be impoverished to-day knows at least as many words as by its millinery bills!"



VIEW OF THE GROUNDS OF THE SOLDIERS' HOME

STARTLES MEDICAL MEN

NEW THEORY OF HOW BLOOD IS PURIFIED IN HUMAN LUNGS.

California Doctor Says Old Schools Are Wrong, and that Electricity Is Controlling Factor in Health.

At a session of the National Eclectic Medical Association, held in this city June 11, Dr. Albert J. Atkins, a delegate from the California State Medical Association, and lecturer on principles of medicine at California Medical College, of San Francisco, presented a paper which interests the medical and scientific world, with the announcement that he has discovered and demonstrated by experiment that human blood is purified by electro-chemic action taking place in the lungs, outside of the blood stream; and that oxygen of air does not pass into the blood by osmosis, as is now the theory of physiologists. In part Dr. Atkins said: "In the human

lungs two great circulations meet, that of the blood, and that of the atmosphere. These circulations, moving in opposite directions, bring together elements which have mutual electro-chemic attraction, Under the influence of heat molecular rearrangement ensues, and new chemical union of elements takes place. This acproduces electro-chemic energy, which passes to the blood in the capillaries of venous blood through the vitalizing effect of the charge of energy with its consequent rearrangement of molecules.

the color was changed and rechanged according to the application of the elec-

"The instant a current enters coagulated venous blood there is great activity among its elements. They begin to circulate freely in the tube, and each moves toward the point of electrical attraction. Carbon, hythree national cemeteries, with a total of drogen and other positive elements collect at the negative pole of the circuit, while oxygen and all negative elements, made free by electrolytic action, collect at the positive pole. The carboniferous elements at the negative pole give to blood its dark other negative elements at the positive pole give the characteristic scarlet hue to ar terial blood, clearly proving that electrochemic action is the cause of change of color in the blood.

BASIS OF THEORY.

"All excretions of waste material take place through glands and ducts of organs, as in the skin and kidneys, and it seems unreasonable to consider the lungs an exception to this general rule of organic life. It is estimated that the human lungs throw off about five hundred grains of carboniferous, decaying animal matter every twenty-four hours.

"It is the office of venous blood to collect waste products from the tissues and carry them to the organs of exit. The excretions of the lungs represent elements decomposed by electrolytic action in the blood stream, material from the tissues undergoing retrograde metamorphosis. In this decaying animal matter carbon and hydrogen form a large percentage. The liberation of hydrogen from these elements of decay explains the presence of watery vapor in expired air, because hydrogen liberated in the presence of oxygen always forms water, while the natural excretion of carbon of the before-mentioned elements shows the origin of carbon found in expired air. Physiologists admit that the union of carbon and oxygen does not take place in the blood

"The chemical analysis of venous blood shows more carbon in its composition, than gain of carbon in union with oxygen in the form of carbon dioxide. It has been mentake place in the blood stream, and that it has united in expired air. Here is the proof that the lungs excrete carbon, and that the union of the carbon and oxygen must take place in the lungs, outside the blood stream, producing the carbon dioxide of expired air. Therefore, in the union of hydrogen and oxygen forming watery vapor, together with the beforementioned union of excreted carbon and oxygen of air will be found every molecule of atmospheric oxygen which has been supposed to pass into the blood by osmosis.

"Oxygen is found chemically combined with arterial blood. Before oxygen of air. could unite with blood, circulating as it does in a closed system of tubes, it must be reduced to a fluid state. According to physics, there are but two methods of reducing gases to fluids; these are by pressure or by cooling agencies, neither of which conditions exists in the lungs.

"The temperature of air averages from 60 to 70 degrees F., while the temperature of the human lungs is nearly one hundred degrees F., consequently in the human lungs we have a cool current of air meeting the resistance of heated surfaces which forbids osmosis, and the reduction of a delirious enthusiasm, have helped to put gas to a fluid, but which favors electrochemic action between the excreted elements of the lungs and oxygen of air. Ac-"Why, I'm afraid they'd get to betting on | cording to chemistry under the existing temperature in the lungs, it would be impossible to bring together carbon hydrogen and oxygen without chemical union. That such union has taken place in expired air is admitted by all physiologists.

MOLECULAR REARRANGEMENT. "It is a fundamental law of chemistry that molecular rearrangement with chemical union always produces electro chemic energy. There are two great sources from which the human system gains its supply of electro chemic energy. One is through the lungs, from the atmosphere; the other is from the reduction of food elements. All fluids and food elements used in the economy of the human system represent a certain refined or stored energy, which under electrolytic action is liberated in the blood stream, to perform functions in higher organic life. Digestion prepares food elements to enter the circulation for further reduction. Chyle does not represent the final step in the reduction of food elements, as these must be reduced to primary elements before their full amount of stored energy is released. This liberated energy appears in the body as heat, work and electric currents. The blood is the physical conductor of electric chemic energy to tissues, organs and nerves of the human system. The supply of oxygen and all other elements used in the economy of the system reach it through the route of digestion. The passage of atmospheric electro chemic energy through the compounds of the blood decomposes them, freeing oxygen, carbon and other needful elements; it also

VIEW OF ENTRANCE TO NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME

prevents coagulation of blood, and the reunion of elements during circulation.

"If it were not for the electrical energy which the blood receives from the atmosphere there could be no electrolytic action on food elements in the blood stream, and ! Detroit Journal. the system could not gain the stored energy products of all nature's kingdoms.

lungs the electrical action will be faulty, the organism will not receive its proper supply of energy, the resistance of the whole system will be lowered and thus made sus ceptible to the attack of disease.

HOTBEDS OF DISEASE.

"Go into the crowded theaters and hurches and you will find them hotbeds of disease and corruption, all on account of a lack of pure air. People crowd together, breathing over and over again air which has become devitiated by being surcharged then they wonder why they feel so stupid why they take cold so easily. The reason is plain, the carbon in once-breathed air is dia-magnetic to that exerted by the lungs; consequently, when breathed the second time no electrical energy can be generated because there is no further chemical union

"If doctors and ministers would only teach people the value of pure air, they would, indeed, be teaching the laws of life. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the subject of ventilation. At the present time all buildings are so constructed as to almost exclude air; as a consequence we are fast developing into a race of consumptives and nervous wrecks. Every infant born must fight for its life against the fearful odds of vitiated and nonelectrified air; under these conditions thousands of them perish before they even taste the first fruits of happy childhood with its open-air life.

"We must remember that 500 grams of carboniferous decaying animal matter are thrown off from the lungs every day. If for any reason the surfaces of the lungs are result? They become clogged, sluggish, and proper electrification of the blood cannot take place. The mass becomes a hotbed for the generation of tubercular bacilli, which appear by the million, as a result, and not the human lungs had plenty of moving air. without draught, and the human race had pared with inspired air, expired air shows a | the worry and waste of energy used in gaining the latter, there would be such a tioned that the union of the two does not | tion that within the period of a few years

thing that must be driven out by some bring nothing but disappointment to the physician and sorrow to the suffering milthat the primary cause of all disease is the is that the figure is too low. lack of a sufficient vital energy to keep the human system at a proper potential, which other words, it is a diminution of the normal electrolytic actions taking place in human organism.'

Dr. Atkins cited many authorities and reported many of his own experiments to sustain his position.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Why It Is That Small Accounts Are Not Always Welcome.

While every banker knows that smal which they contain. The energy released checking accounts are more bother than from food elements is negative, or lower in they are worth, and those below \$100 or \$200 potential to that generated in the lungs a source of loss instead of profit, it does not tion, according to the laws of chemistry, from the atmospheric gases; hence there is follow that such accounts are always conmutual attraction and circulation of ener- sidered undesirable. The depositor's account gy. This constitutes the circulation of life, may be worthless, and yet his personal inthe lungs; it also causes change of color in | bringing together, as it does, the finest | fluence may be helpful to the bank. He may have important social or business connec-"Thus we can see the great necessity of | tions who will keep their accounts where he proper electrification of the blood and its keeps his. He may be a man about town, have submitted coagulated blood to the ac- the individual. If for any reason the air for the bank, or he may be a young busi-

> On general principles, however, such accounts are being weeded out all the time in well-managed banks. The depositor often starts out well and fails to keep up the pace. His deposit falls from a respectable figure to a nominal sum, and then the question is how to get rid of him without mak-

Speaking of the matter, a banker said: aggregate \$126,000, as we found in the case

our bank. This would average \$90. Of the \$126,000 represented in these deposits under reserve, leaving \$93,000 all that you can loan out. If you can keep loaned out all the year round about \$80,000 of this \$93,000 you will be doing remarkably well. If you get 4 per cent, on this \$80,000, that means \$3,200 gross returns from your 1,400 accounts. "To handle 1,400 accounts will require at least three bookkeepers at \$1,000 a year, and

igure in the time of tellers and others the cost of checkbooks, passbooks and other stationery. The small customer usually costs more than the big customer, in pro-

he facilities a commercial bank gives them. f course, it is argued that small customers advertise the bank. So they do, among a small class of people like themselves. They do not get big fellows in, but little fellows, who further increase the loss. The little fel pay \$1 per month, is poorly invested. A certain Detroit bank received a call

to the cashier, who asked him a number of make deposits, draw checks, etc., all of which the young man seemed to consider his account, and the young man went away highly indignant. Meeting one of the directors he complained of the cashier's "impertinence." When the director spoke to the

"That young man is only a clerk in store, on small pay. He earns, perhaps, \$15

'You can put it down as a rule," added the cashier, "that no commercial account and natural law, I must emphasize the fact \$100. We have made \$100 the minimum figure in this bank, and my personal opinion causes most of the applications to open small checking accounts, although in some

> Not the hazard, but the play, Make me, Lord, enjoy alway.

three statement clerks at \$600 a year, whose aggregate salaries will be \$4,800. I will not

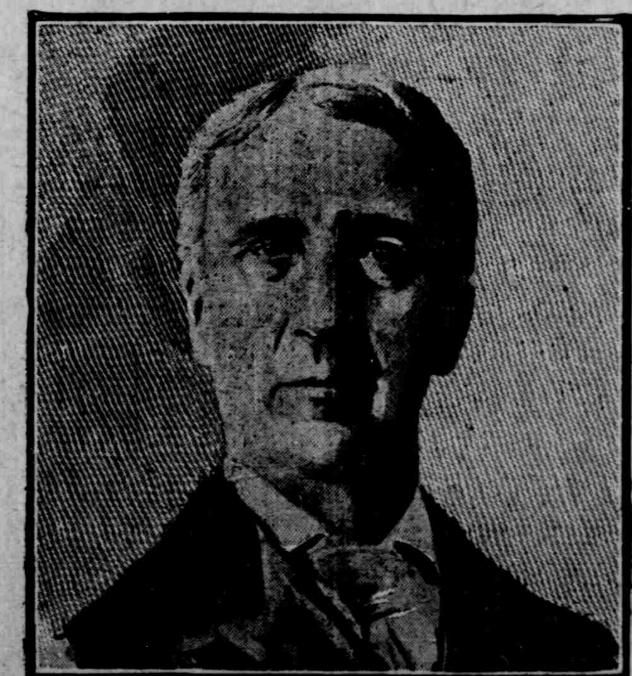
than \$300 educates the public to appreciate

will deposit his salary every week and check it out every month to pay bills. His average account won't be worth mentionng. I doubt if he will ever have \$50 in the bank at one time, and then only for a few days. What's his little game? Why, merely feeling of importance it will give him and on his account, and the bank will be out stationery, etc., as well as the cost of the

> The Game of Life. Not the quarry, but the chase, Not the laurel, but the race,

> > -Gelett Burgess, in McClure's.

FAMOUS AMERICAN PREACHER



REV-GEORGE & LORIMER.

The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer has been offered the highest salary ever paid to an American preacher. Boston's Tremont Temple wants him so badly that the trustees are said to have offered the famous divine a salary of \$20,000 a year, with the use of a \$20,000 home and the privilege of a yearly three months' vacation.

GROWTH OF SOUTH SIDE

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THAT PART OF INDIANAPOLIS HAS BEEN FORGING AHEAD.

Unusual Expansion in Both a Business and Residential Way Surprising to All Concerned.

RESIDENCE DISTRICTS

MANY BEAUTIFUL HOMES TO BE SEEN ON FLETCHER AVENUE.

The South Side Improvement Association Largely Responsible for Present Conditions.

During the past few years there has been a great deal of talk about expansion, but it concerned the growth of Uncle Sam's dominion and not many people living in Indianapolis have had occasion to become acquainted with the rapid and noticeable progress of the Hoosier capital. However, there has been a wonderfu: expansion in all directions, and this is especially true of the South Side. It was not many years ago that the mere mention of this part of Indianapolis brought visions of factories, smokestacks and other unpleasant features that make up the industrial portion of a manufacturing center. This condition, howthe Belt bids fair to keep pace with that on the North Side, despite the fact that the latter had the advantage of being first to feel

the march of progress. In the early pioneer days, when the vanguard of settlers first invaded this part of Indiana and Indianapolis became entitled to a mark on the map the boundary of the city was marked by North, South, East and West streets. For a long time the wave of population moved northward and all the territory below South street was nothing but marshy woods which, at that time, gave little or no promise of ever being anything else. From the corner of South street, where the Fletcher-place M. E. Church is located was owned by the late Calvin Fletcher, He gave to each denomination a lot upon which to build a church, with the provision that when the ground ceased to be used for this purpose it was to revert to his estate. The Fletcher-place Church is on ground donated by Mr. Fletcher. Another old resident of this part of the city was Joseph Brinkmeyer, who purchased a section of land in the neighborhood in 1852, from John Wood This land was bounded by East and Shelby streets and ran to Prospect and Pleasant run, which, at that time, was a large portion to his accounts. He draws a lot of stream. This territory of the Brinkmeyer and Fletcher land was the garden spot of the farming district of Indiana and also contained the best forest in the State. Many part of the city were built out of timber from that forest and have mutely seen the rapid rise of the community from a wil country to the present attractive and pretbank a decent-sized account, but as a rule ty thoroughfare of a modern and thriving

WILD AND WOOLLY.

At this time in the history of the South seeing the erection of dwelling houses and the South Side was a veritable wild and "woolly west." Opposite the house in which Mr. Brinkmeyer lived was situated an Indian camp and while the men of red skins festive occasions the early aristocracy of the North Side might have been attending some gay social function or "pink tea," if such a thing ever took place in those times

The conditions just described prevailed until the early part of 1860, when the first Then the boundary of the city was extended to the first alley below Prospect street. This started the ball to rolling, and it was but a short time before the first car and washerwoman. We can't make a cent | built in the direction of the South Side. Of course it was a mule line and decidedly anbecause it is contrary to natural law. It can | check book, if we let him have one for | necting the two parts of town. It is said that one trip would require hours and that the cars frequently showed a dispositon to lions of the earth. In the name of progress | is worth taking unless it never falls below | jump the track, thus frightening passengers so much that in many instances they would neglect to drop their nickel in the It is unquestionably true that vanity slot. This line extended down Virginia avenue to McCarty street and it was under gives it the power of resistence to with- cases the depositor gets a fictitious stand- the service of the Tom L. Johnson Car Comstand the opposing forces of nature. In ling which may help him in a business way, pany that operated in Indianapolis at that time. A few years later the line was extended to Shelby and Prospect street, which is the oldest line in this part of the city. A number of interesting things happened about this time that are yet remembered by old inhabitants of the city. Among them is a big cyclone that passed over the city and uprooted about 400 or 500 trees. In one house the gale tore a cook stove from the kitchen and did a good deal of damage gen-

With the advent of the Belt in the early part of 1870 the rapid growth began and the first hint of the present excellent condition of the South Side was seen. At this time the first big manufacturing establishment was built. It was the Shaw Carriage Company, on which site the Bemis bag factory is now located, Col. B. C. Shaw was the head of the concern, which was situated west of Shelby street. Just now the impetus that comes with industries appeared and the first pretty homes were erected, Raymond street having the reputation for fine residences at this time. This was in the early part of 1873 and just before the memorable panic of that period a large number of lots had been laid out, many of which are standing now unused, but no doubt it will be but a few years until they will contain modern homes of the citizens of this thriving com-

munity. ATTRACTIVE LOCALITIES. Of late years the residence district has

been on McCarty street, which was named for Nicholas McCarty, whe owned some land in this region. Still later Fletcher avenue became the much-sought street for homes, and its attractive features may be seen from the accompanying picture. Even in the seventies there were relies of rural life to be found in this section of Indianapolis. Below McCarty street and Virginia avenue there were numerous ponds, the most famous of which was Dickey's pond, on Woodlawn avenue and near East street. This was a popular place for the boys to swim in during the summer and skate on in winter. Many of the present citizens who are now enjoying the pleasures that come with improved conditions can remember times when they took their best girls skating on Dickey's pond, the individual in question, in many cases, being their wives.